VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Bhakti movement was a socio-religious & secular movement in medieval India. It ~~aised~~ arose in opposition to the 'Sanskritisation' of Indian society.

The movement stressed on personal devotion to God through poetry:-

① Impact on South India

The Alwars created Nalayira Divya Prabandhanam & Nayanars Tevaram. These poetries influenced Tamil & Kannada languages. Tyagaraja also

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

popularized 'Carnatic devotional' music in Kannada.

Impact on North India :-

Kabir's Bijak is incorporated in 'Adi Granth' in Punjabi.

'Surdas & Tulsidas' popularized poetic works in Braj Bhasha & Awadhi.

Impact on Western India :-

Eknath & Tukaram composed poetry in Marathi. Mirabai from Rajasthan, also composed devotional poems for Krishna.

Impact on Eastern India :-

Chaitanyadeva from Bengal used the local Bengali - Braj Bhasha mix for poetry.

Bhakti movement is a watershed in the historic, cultural & spiritual development of India.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indians are globally renowned for Mathematics geniuses starting from Aryabhatta — Srinivasa Ramanujan to the more recent Abel prize recipient.

Mathematical astronomy tradition:-

① Aryabhatta → Founded 0, value of pi as well as the circumference of the Earth. He also calculated solar & lunar cycles. His works are found in Aryabhattiyam.

② Brahmagupta → written Siddhanta Shiromani, which contains important mathematical

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

theorems.

3. The Chakravat or Cyclical method of solving equations by Bhaskaracharya was also formulated in India.

4. There are other works like "Beej-ganit" & 'Lalitavistara' which also include works on Mathematics.

5. Kanada & Varahmihira are other known ancient scientists. Varahmihira wrote which is a treatise on astronomy & astrology.

Keeping in sync, with India's glorious mathematical tradition, the Economic survey 2017-18 has also suggested a 'National Mission on Maths'

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. (150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Railways in India started with the first train between Bombay & Thane in 1853. It gradually expanded & is now the second densest in the World.

Benefits of Railway :-

⇒ Societal assimilation due to increased cultural interaction & trade.

⇒ Increased awareness of Indians about rights, particularly Economic Rights. ex - Spread of ideas like 'Drain Theory'.

However, Railways was destructive to the Indian Economy :-

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Led to development of trade with o Industrial development.

2) Increased commercialisation of agriculture perpetuated British interests by increased revenue.

3) Transport of processed raw materials from villages - ports.

4) Drain of Indian resources on account of 'Interest' payments on railways.

5) Mobilisation of army made easy, easier to curb dissent now.

It was therefore said by people like Gokhale, that Railways led to (i) Wholesale colonization of India and was an Indian subsidy to British Industrial development.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. (150 words) 10

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Even though Tagore & Gandhi shared a bonhomie as exemplified by giving the titles 'Gurudev' & 'Mahatma' to each other the 2 dissented on fundamental issues :-

1) Tagore was not a believer in the concept of 'Nationalism' while Gandhiji was. Tagore said that 'Nationalism displaces Humanism'

2) Role of women - Gandhiji believed that women had to be emaciated, but within the household confines, Tagore was more libertarian in this regard.

3) EDUCATION → Tagore believed that for India's development &

Scanned by CamScanner

progress 1) It had to break free from the vices of the past.
2) Take up Western education & Science.
3) Did not believe in spiritual & religious teaching. Gandhi however, did not want a breakup from tradition & stressed upon indigenous traditional values.

Similarities :-
1) Both stressed upon vocational education → ex - Tagore's training at Shanti Niketan & Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram gave skill training.
2) Secular education.
3) Education of girl child.
4) Stress upon overall personality & holistic development.
5) Belief in 'ashram' style education'.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. (150 words) 10

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Privy purse was an agreement between estwhile rulers of Indian princely states & Vallabh bhai Patel under which the Princes revoked, their estates in return for an assured 'maintenance sum' promised by the Indian state.

The same was abolished by Indira Gandhi Govt. in 1971. & challenged in Supreme Court.

HISTORICAL NECESSITY

1) Constitution has provided for "Right to Equality" & had already abolished titles like 'Raja', Diwan etc under A-18.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Drain on India's meager resources
3) Low growth rates coupled with a huge stress due to influx of refugees.
4) India's goal of Socialism was not in sync with the Payments.
5) Extravagence & misuse of Privy money. Rajas continued to be recognized as such.

BETRAYAL OF PROMISE.

1) One of the key conditions under which Rajas had signed 'Instrument of Accession'
2) Maintenance of states made impossible without the money. ex → Vacant & dilipidated state of 'Darbhanga Mahal'.
3) It was 'Quid Pro Quo' payment as Rajas had submitted, expensive real estate like 'Hyderabad & Patiala houses in Delhi to the state.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Korean War was fought between a China backed Northern & Communist Korea & USA backed, Southern part of Korea. It led to the partition of Korea along the 17th parallel.

Involvement of India :-

1) Contributed to negotiation of peace between the separated powers.

2) Sent medical troops to the Korean peninsular as part of a US Peacekeeping force.

3) Condemned USA's unilateral march to the Northern part

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of Korea backed by China.

4) Voted in favour of a unified Korea, time & again at International forums.

5) Was an important party in effectuating a Cease fire agreement.

The Korean peninsular continues to remain a vital part of Indian foreign affairs strategy. It ~~wants~~ supports, denuclearisation & eventual unification of the Korean peninsular.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? (150 words) 10

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

The Balfour Declaration of 1948 by the British Govt called for establishment of a 'Zionist Home', which would be independent, in the erstwhile territories of the Ottoman empire.

Factor in shaping conflict :-

(1) ~~Ho~~ Jewish homeland promised led to influx of Jews from all over the World.

(2) Boundaries not clearly laid out.

(3) Palestine – a home for 'Arabs' not explicitly mentioned'

(4) Concerns of neighboring countries

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Jordan (West Bank) & Egypt (Sinai peninsular) not addressed.

(5) No redressal of how "Jerusalem on West Bank had to be governed.

(6) Nothing done to counter Israeli expansion.

How this led to conflict?

(1) Confusion ~~abo~~ & resentment among Arab powers led to the '6 Day War' against Israel.

(2) led to a hurt Palestine which gave way to violent uprisings in the form of 'Intifadas'

(3) Status of Jerusalem left unaddressed.

Way forward:-

1) Negotiation on the 'Two State Theory"

2) Sensitize Israel of combined importance of Jerusalem.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social instability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is defined as the integration & interconnectedness of different regions of the World.

How it has led to Economic growth:-

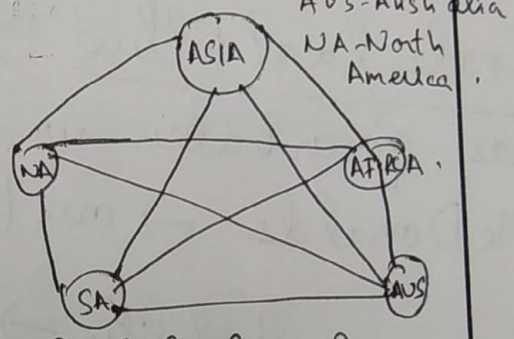


fig: Globalisation b/w Continents

① Increase in competition has led to Consumerism

② Economies of scale in production due to integrated supply chains.

③ Lowered cost of production due to Comparitive Cost advantage.
ex - India became IT outsourcing

Scanned by CamScanner

hub.

Infusion of Technology & Professional best practices in India.

ASSAULT NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY — ex 'Coca-Cola Imperialism' under which large Transnational Companies call the shots in governance & policy making.

Erodes local culture → Levis Jeans has ~~given~~ taken up. 'Kurta Pajama's & McDonalds → our Idli dosa.

Economic Stability → Bilateral Trade wars can now become global. ex- USA-China & frequent capital exits have made financial markets volatile.

Social instability → Nuclearisation of families, pornography, export of terrorism etc.

However, India has positively benefitted ~~large~~ from globalisation largely, as it has not fully replaced it's Traditional values.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women in India form only 22% of the workforce & in that too are largely confined to the informal sector.

They have been relegated to pvt sphere in the following manner:-

1) Largely responsible for household chores.

2) Lack of political participatn.
In India women, legislators are almost 1/6th of their male counterparts.

3) Inequality in wages. ex - Difference in pay of actors & actresses in Bollywood.

4) Contribution finds limited reflection in the Country's National income due to

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in the margin

their work being non-monetized.
5) Unfavourable work place characterized by a sexually & emotionally abusive work environment.

* This relegation to the private sector has caused a Digital divide between the 2 genders, says UNICEF. This has also adverself affected the morale of women. They are subjected to:-
1) Domestic abuse 2) Coerced from dropping out from schools. 3) Subject to marital rape 4) Disregarded from taking decisions.

Way Forward:-
1) Sensitized children right from school.
2) Gender sensitive laws
3) Strict implementation of legislations like Equal Remuneration Act.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss. (150 words) 10

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

If Informal labour comprises more than 90% of India's workforce. They are among the most exploited, as they are unaware of their rights & receive insignificant statutory dues. ex - PF & gratuity.

Informalization of workforce is growing as seen by:-

1) Increased ~~tender~~ 'Work from Cottage & small industries'.

2) Limited growth rate in jobs.

3) 'Gig Economy' → ex - reliance on Uber & Ola for work.

Barriers to Economic Potential

① Low productivity jobs.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Threat of disguised unemployment is more in informal work.

(3) Underpaid jobs → reduces their potential to save & demand.

(4) No welfare payments. ex- Health Insurance → increases their reliance on Govt. payouts, draining resources

LONG RUN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

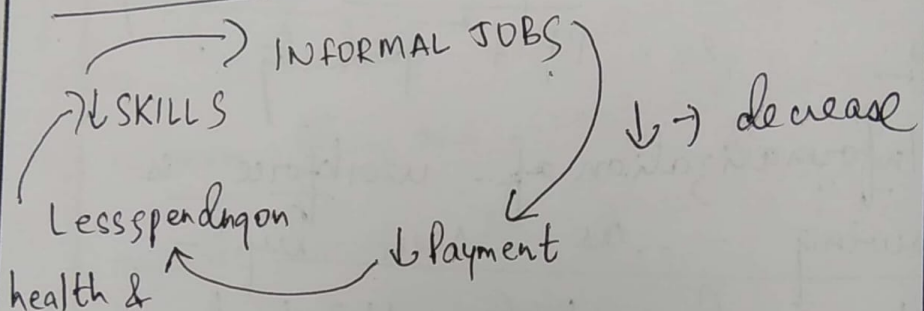


fig: Viscious Cycle of Informal jobs

Way Forward :-

(1) Create high productivity jobs.

(2) Coastal Employment Zones as suggested by Niti Aayog 3 Yr Action Plan, for high quality jobs.

(3) Increased private participation in health & education.

(4) Generating correct data on number & nature of informal jobs.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Buddhism was not merely a religion, but a socio-economic revolution in ancient India.

It has ~~left~~ contributed in the following manner :-

(1) BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY :-

(1) 'Ahimsa' → adopted by major Indian works such as 'Upanishads'.

(2) Belief in suffering & desire being cause of suffering or 'tanha' → The Gita believes in 'relentless pursuit' without desire.

(3) Indifference about God's existence → Philosophies like Advaita are silent about God's existence.

(4) Universalism → Upanishads preaches universe as one. (Vasudeva Kutam Bakam) is an Indian philosophy.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian Art :-

1) Gandhara & Mathura Art were inspired by Gautam Buddha & made statues of him using marble & red sandstone. Mathura ~~paintin~~ sculptures were also made for Hindu Gods & Godesses.

(2) Painting → Ajanta & Ellora paintings contain pictures of Padmapani & Vajrapani – 2 Bodhisattvas

(3) Sculptures → ex – Queen Maya's dream is a sculpture in

(4) Traditional Buddhist chanting of Ladakh, continues till this date and is also a UNESCO Intangible heritage.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Architecture

① Stupas → The one at Sanchi still survives. There are also others such as Amravati stupa

② Monasteries → Tawang Monastery in Arunachal is one of the World's largest & is influenced by Buddhist art

③ Lion Pillars → The one at Sarnath & Lauriya Nandangarh are influenced by Buddhist art.

④ Buddhist caves → Caves were formerly used by Buddhist monks as 'Viharas' → Ajanta, Ellora, & Udaygiri in Odisha are all Buddhist cave remains.

Buddhism has had significant impact. Even though, it has reached insignificant populations within India it's ethos is very much alive in the country.

Scanned by CamScanner

12. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Peasant movements in India were localized & particularistic. They did not provide for any 'societal alternative'. Rather, were against particular grievances such as :-

1) bedakhali 2) nazrana 3) hari & vethi. They were local in their spread & just wanted British policies to be more sensitive.

Examples :-

(i) Indigo Revolt in Bengal →
They were against coerced indigo cultivation & fradulent contracts.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

& not against British rule per se. This did not spread beyond Bengal.

(2) Deccan uprising → Similar to the indigo revolt, this was a local movement, due to ~~response~~ menace of moneylenders. It lacked organized leadership as seen by the spontaneous & violent uprising.

(3) Pabna Agrarian league – in Bengal was also against high land revenue. The movement was led by local leaders such as Bankim Chandra who were not regular leaders.

However, things changed in the 20th Century when the

Scanned by CamScanner

peasants became more organized, first under Gandhiji & then as part of Peasant Organisation'.- Gandhiji led peasants in the Kheda & Champaran Satyagrah & also supported Sardar Pate's Bardoli Satyagrah.

Later, Organisations like Oudh Kisan Sabha & All India Kisan Sabha was formed by leaders like IN ~~Dwi~~ Dwidi, Malviya, GS Mishra & Nehru.

Therefore, we can see that peasant movement in India was earlier local & unorganized but later became more nationalistic and an important diver of our Independence.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Earlier the Indian Nationalists were led by Moderates who had full faith in the benevolence of British rule. They thought that the British were just & fair & that their conscience could be appealed to.

Later, due to 'Drain Theory', 'Lytton's Regressive policies like Afghan War, Arms Act & the Ilbert Bill Controversy made the contradictory interests clear & obvious.

The 'intelligentsia' were mostly

Scanned by CamScanner

from the Moderate fold & Western educated. ex - Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta etc.

ROLE :-

① Proponents of 'Drain Theory' → which was an easy to understand theory by the masses.

② Teachers of Economics → GK Gokhale & MG Ranade, mobilized peasants & workers & made them aware about their rights & apathy of British rule

③ Founders of the Indian Press → The Indian Press was for educative propaganda. Amrita Bazar Patrika, Kesri, The Leader were all founded by them.

④ Foundation of Congress → was spearheaded by the Intelligensia.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Campaign for Civil rights → They strived for freedom of press, rights like association, movement etc for the Indians.

(6) Mobilisation of public opinion

(7) Secular leadership of the National movement.

(8) Channel of communication between masses & the Govt.

(9) Education against 'mai baap' culture propagated by British.

However, the Intelligensia, failed to realize the true nature of British rule which caused widespread resentment against them. Their methods, were also "too feeble" for the young revolutionaries.

Scanned by CamScanner

14. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment. (250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Communalism is a theory that believes that religious identities of 2 communities are in contradiction with each other.

Communalism in India passed through phases :-

(1) Liberal Phase (Ex Lala Lajpat Rai) → Extreme Phase (Ex Jinnah & Gowalkar) → Partition

(1) ~~In the beggin~~ Liberal Phase →

(1) Lala Lajpat Rai & Malviya were against Lucknow Pact, 1916

(2) They believed that unnecessary

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

concessions were being granted to Muslims'.

(3) Syed Ahmed Khan → a liberal believed that Muslims were being discriminated against & their rights ought to be safeguarded.

(4) Muslim League's support of 'separate electorates' proposed in Chelmsford reforms 1919.

EXTREME PHASE :-

(1) Rise of parties like All India Hindu MahaSabha → by Gowalkar which preached disunity between the 2 religions.

(2) Anti-Beef propaganda by Hindu organisation caused resentment

Scanned by CamScanner

in Muslims'

(3) Ouster of Muslim League members from the Congress fold.

(4) Defeat of Muslim leaque in 1935 Provincial Elections → & refusal of Congress to form a joint Govt.

(5) Muslim Leaque's Call for a separate nation in Lahore – 1940.

(6) These events finally culminated into Jinnah's call for Direct Action ~~on~~ in 1946 → which led to Partition.

Therefore, it is rightly said, that Communalism is like an INCLIDED SLOPE. One a person has climed it, it is nearly impossible for him to retreat. This is exemplified by India's partition.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The North East part of India continues to remain hostile to the Indian mainland. It is under-developed & prone to insurgency & terrorism.

Reasons for discontent in NE :-

① British policies — The Treaty of Yandaboo with Burma through which the area was incorporated into India is not recognized in the NE.

② Landlocked nature due to partition has isolated it.

③ Geographic terrain has made

Scanned by CamScanner

vast swathes of area inaccessible and has ~~not~~ prevented assimilation.

(4) Large no of tribes, each with it's own cultural practices & dialects.

(5) Internal border disputes → ex → Demand for 'Greater Nagalim' is due to geographic incongruity of Naga population with Nagaland.

(6) Porous nature of borders & associated migrations.

COMPLICATED DEMANDS :-

(1) Greater Nagalim includes parts of ~~Burm~~ Myanmar also.

(2) Demand of Mizoram & Nagaland for sovereignty.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) AASU's demands for expulsion of Bangladeshi migrants. They are, for ex → against the Citizenship Amendment Bill.

(4) Non-granting of citizenship to Chakma & Hajong refugees is a demand in Tripura.

(5) Demand of state retreat from tribal areas & repeal of Forest Rights Act & AFSPA.

Way Forward :-

(1) Sensitize forces posted in North East.

(2) Gradual withdrawal of AFSPA.

(3) Development using 'Composite Hill Index'

(4) Digital penetration for service delivery & grievance redressal.

Scanned by CamScanner

16. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Monroe doctrine was formulated by the US to mark 'South & Latin America' as its sphere of influence'. It said that, the US will not intervene with the European powers, but will spread its influence to Latin & NA.

The South Americans welcomed it in the hope of ~~a~~ more resources leading to their development.

① CUBA → was highly reliant on US for sustaining its sugar Economy. Fidel Castro's socialist

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

policies, caused an alarm in USA & it stopped all imports & funding.

(2) PANAMA → which was earlier considered a ~~sphere of~~ part of Columbia, was made an Independent country, because it (the Canal) was Nationalized by the Columbians.

(3) GUATEMALA was also made independent in a similar manner to serve American interests.

(4) Crackdown on (NARCOTerrorism) in Columbia was first welcomed but, US intervention caused a lot of death & destruction.

Scanned by CamScanner

(5) American investments in Brazil & Argentina were also to spread 'Capitalism' & therefore fought against the Communist Wars in Argentina led by Che Guevara.

(6) In Bolivia → the reign of Simon Bolivar was also interfered with.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.

(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Events :-

West Asia :-

The War between Iran & Iraq, & US invasion of Iraq

Afghanistan :-

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan against tribal insurgents in a bid to safeguard its own borders & subsequent withdrawal. Along with this US bid to arm Soviet rivals in Afghanistan ~~to~~ was the cause of instability.

Scanned by CamScanner

Both these were part of the larger Cold War.

Impact :-

① Polarized countries in West Asia into Soviet-US camps. ex → Israel → US ally & Syria → Russia's.

② Increased US Reliance on Pakistan for access to Pakistan

③ Arming tribal groups against the other camps, caused proliferation of vessels & subsequent rise of Taliban & ISIS

④ Increasing nuclearisation of the World

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Crisis in West Asia led to (Refugee Crisis) in Europe.

(6) Turbulence in Kashmir by armed Pakistani terrorists is also a fallout.

~~(7) Politic~~

~~(8) Gulf~~

(7) Instability in oil prices due to conflicts in West Asia. ex - Saudi & ~~Iraq~~ Iran.

(8) Shia - Sunni conflict.

Scanned by CamScanner

18. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution was a socio-economic-technological revolution in Britain in the 18th-19th century characterized by 1) invention of steam engine 2) increasing mechanisation of production process.

It's negative fallouts :-

1) Increased inequality between workers & mill owners.

2) Long hours of work, under pitiable conditions.

3) Child labor & women exploitation

4) Migration ——→ urbanisation with associated problems like lack of housing, sanitation &

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

crime'

5) Increase in Urban pollution → leading to the 'Great Plague' & 'Great London' Fog'.

Luddites were a group of violent revolutionary workers, who were frustrated with economic & social conditions. It involved women also, & they attacked mills & owners, ransacking properties & liberating bonded labour.

Their demands were :-

1) Greater wages, 2) Decrease in working hours 3) Better Working Conditions 4) Ending all exploitation.

Scanned by CamScanner

Their movement, however created
riat like conditions & led to
widespread loss of infastructure
They are therefore considered a
fallout of the Industrial
Revolution, which also includes
others such as, Owen's
Socialism & Marx's Communism

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive? (250 words) 15

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Urbanisation is defined by Keith Davis as movement from sparsely spread settlements to closely nucleated settlements in search for better alternatives.

By ~~2000~~ 2025, WB says 40% of Indians shall be urbanized.

It leads to :-

SOCIAL Integration :-

1) Castes not as rigid as in villages where untouchability continues to exist in some places.

2) Liberated women. ex- Women wearing suits & jeans in cities & sarees in villages.

Scanned by CamScanner

3) Increased interaction between diff classes & castes which was not possible in villages.

4) Using same public transport

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY :-

1) Higher dignity of jobs.

2) Higher salaries when compared to villages.

3) Freedom to women to work.

LEADING TO SEGREGATION :-

1) Lack of quality housing leading to "GHETTOS" ~~ma~~ comprising of castes ex - "Dangee Mohalla in Ranchi

2) Adverse impact of air pollution

3) Majority urban population resides in

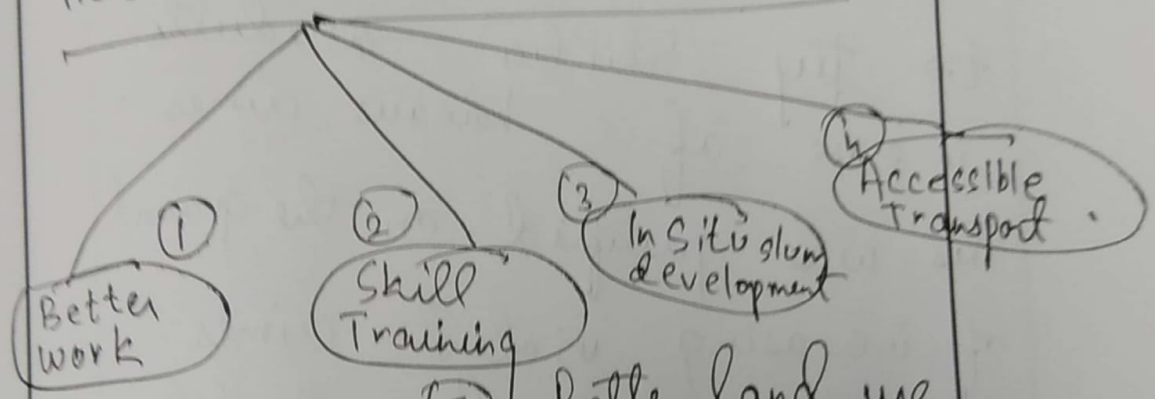
Scanned by CamScanner

slums : ex - Dharavi - Asia's largest slum.

4) Lack of sanitation & water availability.

5) Their homes are mostly confined to exterior parts of the cities making transport expensive.

INCLUSIVE URBANISATION



5) Better land use planning.

6) Allowing land diversification.

Govt initiatives :-

1) Smart Cities

2) AMRUT

3) PM Awas Yojana.

4) Improving floor space index as suggested by Niti Ayog 3yr Action Plan

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. (250 words) 15

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

~~Recently, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan have brought new legislations for giving 'death'~~

The IPC was recently amended to try 'children' as adults in case of heinous crimes.

This was justified on the ground of increasing violent crimes like rape & murder by children

ex - minor involvement in Nirbhaya Case.

RISK FACTORS

i) Lack of ~~education &~~ secular & gender sensitive education.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin

(2) Insanitary living conditions which affect brain development.

(3) Easy access to cheapdrugs such as 'dendrite' in cities.

(4) Malnutrition also adverself affects brain development.

(5) Romantic mesadventures.

SIGNS

(1) Increased violence with fellow classmates.

(2) Emotional indifference

(3) Easy Irritability & abusive language.

(4) Hurting one-self frequently.

(5) Disrespect to elders & teachers.

WAY FORWARD :-

Scanned by CamScanner

① Child counseling service in Govt schools. Best practice of Odisha helpline for child counseling needs to be adopted.

② Monitor child behavior & frequent communication with bw parents & teachers.

③ Sex education & awareness against drugs.

④ Not subjecting the child to corporal punishment.

⑤ Yoga & Music, other co-curricular activities should be made part of curriculum.

GOVT :-

① Reforming 'Child Rehab Homes' → Preventing stigma attached to these places which makes hardened criminals.

② Child perspective in budgeting.

③ Striking at roots of drug availability.

Scanned by CamScanner

04

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 07 SEP 2019 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	PRIYANK KISHORE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	95820
Center		Date	7/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The NITI Aayog is a specialized think tank of the Government.

STRUCTURE :-

→ Headed by the Chairman, the PM is the exofficio Chairman of the Aayog.

→ Appointed Vice Chairman.

→ Secretary to the Aayog.

Apart from this :-

(1) Governing Council headed by PM with representation from Centre-State

(2) Team India Wing for unified policy making

(3) Regional councils may be set up from time to time.

FUNCTIONS

(1) promote Competitive Federalism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ex - Composite water management Index.

(2) Cooperative federalism - promote best practices between states.

(3) Coordination and Convergence between Centre and States ex - Aspirational Distirts Program.

(4) Specialized policy inputs → ex - Niti Aayog 75 years plan

(5) Development monitoring via the Development monitoring office.

Contemporary Relevance :-

(1) Replaced the Planning Commission which was RIGID

(2) Professional and expert consultancy to Centre and States.

(3) Improving performance of policies by continuous monitoring.

(4) Runs schemes like SATH for health, Atal Innovation Mission, Aspirational districts etc.

There is need for convergence between NITI and Finance Commission

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

As per National Judicial Data grid over 3.5 ~~cro~~ crore cases are currently pending in India with >80% in subordinate courts.

For reducing case backlog, Fast Track Courts (FTCs) are set up :-

PROS

(1) quicker delivery of results ensures timely justice.

(2) unburdens regular judiciary.

(3) have been successful in certain cases such as Best Bakery Case, Jessica Lal case etc.

PROBLEMS

(1) Lack of funds with FTCs as Central government has stopped financing and State governments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are not taking interest.

(2) Inadequate infastructure such as digital tools.

(3) Inefficient and unskilled Judicial cadre.

(4) Lack of scientific investigation done by police leads to delays.

(5) Procedures adopted by FTCs are not different from Conventional courts and therefore consume similar time.

(6) Shortage of 6000 judges in Lower courts (Economic Survey 19)

But, in certain cases where swift justice is needed and there is threat to witnesses FTCs are required.

Way Forward

(1) Institution plea-bargaining (Law Commission report)

(2) Court automation (3) Separate judicial cadre.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per National Judicial Data grid, there are currently 3.5 core cases pending in the judiciary with >80% cases in lower judiciary.

Challenges faced:-

(1) Inadequate funds due to which there is poor infastructure and lack of digital tools.

(2) Inefficient and unskilled cadre of judicial staff.

(3) Vacancies in subordinate judiciary (approx 5000 – 6000 as per Economic Survey 19)

(4) Lack of scientific investigation done by police leading to delays.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Poor case clearance ratio (< 90% in criminal cases) due to plenty of adjournments.

Way Ahead :-

(1) Increase in number of judges, especially Criminal expertise judges which has poor Clearence Rate.

(2) Niti Aayog recommendation :-

(a) Separate Judicial cadre for efficient working.

(b) Judges' Performance Index based on case disposal.

(c) Court automation. (ex - Crown court management system such as in UK)

(d) Increase working days.

(3) Implement Shetty committee recommendation of All India Judicial Service (A 312)

(4) Promote Alternate dispute resolution (ADR) This will provide justice as well as improve Economic productivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post legislative scrutiny refers to evaluation of outcomes and impacts of a legislation on the public. Recently Meghalya, institutionalized post legislative scrutiny by means of SOCIAL AUDIT.

Need for formal process :-

(1) Ensures transparency and accountability in Service Delivery.

(2) Reduces corruption and rent seeking by keeping officials on their toes.

(3) Focusing on OUTCOME, instead of outlay.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) gives a chance to individuals in participatory governance.

(5) reduces judicial legislation.

Currently, there is no formal process of postlegislative scrutiny. There is need to lay down a lay for the same. It should include mechanisms such as :-

(1) Multi stakeholder feedbacks (2nd ARC suggested)

(2) Citizen Score Cards

(3) Strengthening RTI and SOCIAL audit.

This will be beneficial in promoting GOOD GOVERNANCE.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

E-governance is the application of ICT to improve governance and quality of public service delivery.
AI is when computers acquire cognitive skills possessed by humans

Potential of AI :-

(a) Internal office administration :-

→ AI based platforms can be used for allating and booking office spaces.
→ approving leaves of employees as per demand of work.
→ AI powered Chatbots can communicate with Citizens for grievance redressal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) PLANNING

(a) Enterprise resource planning can be facilitated by AI which can look into needs of enterprise and order resources by itself.

(b) GIS can be integrated with Disaster Management planning with use of AI.

(c) Evidence based policy making.

(c) Service - delivery

(a) AI powered teachers in schools.
ex - Maharashtra has given tablets with AI instructors to school children.

(b) predict fake invoices in GST portal and block refunds.

(c) UK Government has tied up with Amazon Alexa to deliver common health services.

However, there is need to strengthen privacy regime for this. (BN Krishna committee suggestions)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public grievance redressal refers to the mechanism by which public dissatisfaction relating to quality of service delivery can be addressed.

Reforms in public grievance redressals

(1) Mandating SOCIAL audits as part of MGNREGA.

(2) E-governance such as AWAS-SOFT and NREGAsoft for tracking of services and complaining against inadequacies.

(3) ~~Imp.~~ Implementation of Citizen's charters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for ineffectiveness :-

(1) Frequent transfers of officials prevents continuity.

(2) Lack of timely information available for grievance redressal.

(3) Weaknesses of Civil Society in helping in grievance redressal due to getting CO-OPTED by government.

(4) As per 2nd ARC, Corruption is High-gain low risk activity.

(5) Lack of awareness and faulty implementation of Citizen's Charters

Way Forward :-

→ Providing for Local Bodies Ombudsman as suggested by 2nd ARC.

→ Improving Citizen's charters by means of SEVOTTAM MODEL.

→ Instituting CITIZEN SCORECARDS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recent data by NCRB states that India is slowly becoming a hub of trafficking of women and children in South Asia.

Factors

(1) Social → (a) widespread poverty and illiteracy in society

(b) patriarchy and gender bias pushes women into prostitution (Economic Survey 2017 called this missing women)

(c) Parents selling children for gain.

(2) INSTITUTIONAL factors. (a) Policapathy

(b) Lack of coordination between Central-State agencies. (c) Porous ~~no~~ borders.

(3) LEGISLATIVE factors (a) Lack of stringent laws for relief & rehabilitation.

(b) Lack of laws providing for livelihood

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of women.

Steps taken in Recent time :-

(1) Trafficking prohibition Act, 2018 was passed which provides institutional mechanism (Anti trafficking boards and bureaus) for strengthening anti trafficking regulation. It also includes Welfare fund for Relief & Rehabilitation.

(2) Swadhar Greh Scheme for women in difficult situations.

(3) Nirbhaya fund for security of women.

(4) Mahila Shakti Kendras have been strengthened for upskilling women.

Alongside these efforts, SOCIAL changes such as changing Patriarchial mindsets is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

VBDs are diseases spread by a harmful living carrier such as malaria caused by mosquitoes, other vector borne diseases - dengue, filariasis etc.

VBDs have reached epidemic proportion with 780% malaria cases from South Asia reported from India.

Factors behind emergence:-

→ Natural factors such as Rising temperatures have built conducive conditions for pathogens.

→ Rising extremity and variability in rainfall.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Deforestation and land use changes because of which they have spread to cities.

→ Lack of availability of vaccines for VBDs. ex - dengue and malaria have no vaccines.

→ Lack of surveillance networks.

→ Improper Solid Waste management has built breeding grounds for vectors.

Way Forward:-

(1) Improving Solid Waste Management

(2) Involve Civil Society and Resident associations for improving cleanliness.

(3) Strengthen PHCs' transformation into Health and Wellness Centers. Timely referral will reduce chances of epidemic turning to pandemic

(4) Separate disease surveillance network in health Ministry.

(5) Invest in vaccine research. ex-Mosquirix developed against malaria.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia are 2 countries in South Asia facing similar potential (demographic dividend, economic growth etc) as well as similar threats (terrorism, piracy, assertive China etc).

The 2 have come closer owing to emerging realties such as :-

(1) Hard Military posture adopted by China in the South China sea.

(2) Non traditional threats such as piracy, terrorism and drug smuggling emerging in the area.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Importance of Indian Ocean region has increased due to shifted power balance from the Pacific.

(4) Presence of economic potential and resources such as Polymettalic nodules in the IOR.

COORDINATION IN POLICIES

(1) India has gained access to Sabang port of Indonesia.

(2) Both are members of IORA, IONS etc.

(3) Indian policy of SAGAR has convergence with Indonesia's Maritime strategy.

(4) Coordinated stance in UNSC reforms, WTO etc.

(5) Members of RCEP

Both countries need to further increase their trade and tourism potential with each other.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India Nepal share a very close historical and cultural relationship driven by the Treaty of Peace & Friendship signed in 1950.

Attempts at resetting ties :-

(1) India has supported Nepal's rising autonomy.

(2) Backed out of Madhesi blockade.

(3) Launched Operation Maitri for building irrigation connectivity.

(4) Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster response during Earthquake.

(5) Increased lines of credit and investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Various barriers :-

(1) Nepal inching towards China which has now become the largest foreign investor in China.

(2) KP Oli government forging closer ties with China.

(3) Support to OBOR and proposed Rail connectivity between China - Kathmandu.

(4) Nepal wanting to exercise autonomy and resenting India's Big-brotherly attitude.

(5) HE Projects are not being completed on time by India.

India should adopt PANCHSHEEL and Gujral Doctrine in dealing with Nepal and allow it to exercise it's autonomy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and Interest groups are voluntary associations seeking to advance specific interests without getting CO-OPTED by party politics.

Differences :- (1) Pressure groups are for both SOCIO-ECONOMIC interests. Interest groups are mainly Economic.

Pressure groups use various techniques including Sloganeering and bandhs. Interest groups do not normally resort to unconstitutional means and normally use lobbying.

Pressure groups can be anomic. Less chances of Interest groups to be anomic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pressure groups (PGs) are less professionally managed than Interest groups due to more funds with the latter.

Influence of PGs on government

(1) Drive agenda of groups into policies. ex – protesting against recent Industrial codes by trade unions.

(2) Coerces government into taking a particular legislative decision. ex – India against Corruption Campaign leading to the Jan Lokpal Bill.

(3) provides inputs that are technical and specialized for policy making. ex – Vidhi, provides legal research inputs to Law Ministry.

(4) increase bargaining power of groups ex – All India Kisan Sangharsh Committee coerced government into increasing MSP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways in which this is done

(1) Propaganda - being done by anti nuclear protestors against nuclear plants in India.
(2) Narmada Bachao Andolan.

(2) LOBBYING → behind the scene push to Government agenda.
ex - Greenpeace, lobbying for quickly switching to Bharat VI fuels.

(3) Electioneering → or helping candidates with similar interests.
ex - Coordination between farmer groups and political parties like INLD in UP.

(4) Bandhs, chakka jams etc → forms of coercision.

PGs even though weakened by vested interests and violence have played a significant role in strengthening democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Local self governance was Institutionalized in India by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, which added Part IX and IX A to the Indian Constitution.

PROBLEMS faced by them

(1) Funds → (a) Lack of devolution of taxation sources, even where taxes are available, they are reluctant in taxing.

(b) Undercollection of taxes due to archaic property rates, ceiling of ₹ 2500 on professional taxes etc.

(c) Failure to appoint State Finance Commission by State.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) FUNCTIONS

(a) Lack of devolution of functions listed in Parts IX and IX A.

(b) Lack of importance given to socio-economic plans given by LBs. (Local bodies)

(c) As per Janaagrah's City Survey 8 out of 18 cities with population greater than 10 million have not appointed Metropolitan planning Committees.

(3) Functionaries

(a) Understaffed and lack of skill availability to undertake modern spatial planning.

(b) Elected mayors' powers are usurped by appointed bureaucracy.

Other problems :-

(1) Overlapping powers with parastatals, SPVs etc. (2) Static master plans & land zoning plans.

IMPROVEMENT

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Devolution of functions as per Principle of Subsidiarity following Kerala Model

(2) Implement Venkatchaliah committee recommendations

(a) Separate Local government List in Schedule 7

(b) Removing ceiling on professional taxes.

(3) Implement NITI Aayog 75 year plan's suggestions :-

(a) Form City Economic Councils as in London for attracting investments.

(b) Strengthen office of Mayor by designating him as Chief Coordinator as in London.

(c) Separate Municipal cadre especially trained in PROJECT MANAGEMENT and planning.

(d) Improve financing options such as Municipal bonds (take cue from Surat), Value Capture financing, Betterment levy etc.

(e) PURA or provision of urban amenities in rural areas. This will lead to democratic decentralisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act, 2005 gives all Indian citizens the statutory right of demanding unclassified information from PUBLIC authorities who are required to respond expeditiously.

Changes brought about by Recent Amendment :-

(1) Does away with SECURITY of TENURE of Central and State Information Commissioners, which will now be decided by the Central ~~to~~ Government.

(2) Salaries which were earlier at par with Chief Election Commissioner will now be decided by Centre.

(3) Service conditions will also be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

decided by Central government.

ISSUES in amendment

(1) infringes autonomy of Commissions, which will now be OBLIGED towards the Central government.

(2) This can reduce transparency and accountability in governance.

(3) Infringes STATE SOVEREIGNTY, and is a threat to Federal structure of the Country, as Central government can lay down salaries and service conditions of State Information Commissioners.

(4) was done without Policy inputs from Civil Society or referral to Parliamentary Committees.

RATIONALE

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Central government says work done by CICs and CECs are very different and therefore similarity is not required.

(2) CIC's equivalence to CEC was at par with High Court Judges, which was not required as High Court judges have power of appeal over orders of CIC.

Way Forward :-

(1) The legislation should be reconsidered, by means of greater scrutiny at a Parliamentary Committee level.

Information — Transparency — Good governance

Therefore, retaining strength of the act is CRITICAL.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation is an exercise of re-drawing territorial boundaries of Constituencies so as to ensure that number of voters, is as far as possible same in each Constituency of Parliament and State legislature.

Articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution deal with Delimitation exercise of Parliament and State Legislatures respectively.

PROCESS

(1) Delimitation exercise is to be conducted after every census, however total number of seats in houses of Parliament & States has been frozen till 2026.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Internal adjustment of boundaries of seats and seats of SC-STs is being done on basis of 2001 Census.

(3) Ministry of Home affairs appoints Delimitation Commission, which has STATUTORY powers under the Act.

(4) Orders of Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in any Court of Law.

(5) Chief Election Commissioner is an ex-officio member of the Commission and the ECI implements it's recommendations.

DEBATE SURROUNDING DELIMITATION

for defreezing of seats :-

(1) Population has changed multi fold from the 1970s.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Principle of 1 Citizen - 1 Vote is not being realized, as in certain states like UP and Rajasthan an MP represents 40 lakh citizens, in states like Kerala 18 lakh.

(3) Lack of time and resources available with MPs for catering to such large populations.

Against delimitation :-

(1) States will have no incentive to engage in FAMILY planning.

(2) may penalize certain Southern states that have engaged in population control.

(3) political representation is an emotive issue and may flare up sentiments.

(4) may make job of Speaker difficult and House unwieldly due to large size

Therefore a balance should be there and Delimitation changes ought to be driven by Consensus.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

SHGs are a voluntary association of people with similar socio-Economic backgrounds for social and economic upliftment of it's members using Common efforts.

ex- Pradaan NGO was earlier an NGO in Jharkhand.

Vehicles of Rural development :-

(1) Set up Micro enterprises in rural areas and promote agri-preneurship ex- Lichhad papad.

(2) Increase bargaining power of a group of people.

(3) Tool to share resources and advance credit for investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in PRODUCTIVE assets. This increases employment as well.

(4) Helps Gram Sabha in Implementation of programs, identification of beneficiaries and also inputs for policy formulation.

UPLIFTMENT OF MARGINALIZED groups

(1) upliftment of women by mobilisation of savings and making common investments.

(2) increases bargaining potential vis-a-vis dominant classes and castes. ex - SHGs for landless labores negotiate for fair wages.

(3) Certain Marginalized groups such as Manual Scavengers - Transgenders etc launch enterprises after SHG formation

PROBLEMS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Lack of professional help owing to shortage of funds

(2) Funds shortage due to financial and digital illiteracy in members.

(3) NABARD Bank Linkage programme for SHG has underperformed.

(4) Manipulation by middlemen who disintermediate SHGs from end consumers.

(5) Lack of coordination and convergence with Gram Sabhas due to own problems being faced by it.

Way Forward

(1) Implementation of suggestions of SVijay Kr committee on regulation of SHGs.

(2) Providing Banking Linkage for SHGs (ex Panchayat Banks - Jharkhand)

(3) Connecting them with e-commerce giants like Amazon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission was a Behavioral change campaign launched in 2014, for establishing an Open Defacation free India by 2019.

To achieve this, there was extensive focus on individual and community toilet construction. This has happened at a frenzy with more than 1cr toilets, constructed in the 5 years and 30 states and UTs declared ODF by now. The mission has been called successful and a model for emulation by Economic Survey(19) and also UNICEF and WHO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, it is time to extend the scope of this mission :-

(1) Use Behavioral Economics to nudge people from Swachh-Sundar-Swasth Bharat (ES 2019)

(2) Focus on Solid Waste management in cities.

(3) Plastic pollution is another problem leading to spread of vector-borne diseases and urban flooding.

(4) Continued usage of toilets has to be ensured by investing in maintenance of toilets.

(5) Completely phasing out 2.6 million insanitary latrines because of which Manual scavenging continues unabated.

(6) Look into river pollution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CAG report has pointed out that despite Namami Ganga, Ganga is as polluted as before. CPCB has also said recently that 351 river stretches in India are heavily polluted.

(7) Address issue of GROUNDWATER pollution.

(8) Extend success of scheme to providing clean-piped drinkingwater supply to all households.

(9) Address under-nutrition as it is a multifaceted problem with linkages to Health - Sanitation - Water supply.

As suggested by NITI Aayog 3 year Action Agenda, COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION should be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush was launched by the Ministry of Health to intensify efforts towards vaccination for 7 vaccine preventable diseases with the eventual goal of reaching FULL IMMUNIZATION.

Salient features :-

(1) covers 7 vaccine preventable diseases like DPT, tuberculosis, measles-rubella etc.

(2) Concentration on districts that have UNDERPERFORMED in previous vaccination drives.

(3) Covers children <2 years and pregnant & lactating women not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

covered under earlier schemes.

(4) target of achieving full immunization coverage.

CHALLENGES

(1) Lack of data present on immunization coverage, untouched population etc.

(2) Weak immunization surveillance networks.

(3) Poor infastructure for immunization delivery due to WEAK Primary health centers.

(4) Lack of doctors and Qualified medical professionals in rural-areas

(5) Lack of awareness in population about importance of Immunization.

(6) Superstitions and Religious norms are the cause of resistance in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

certain sections of population.

Measures to Address :-

(1) Intensive IEC campaign to nudge people towards voluntary Immunization.

(2) Make Immunization campaign a JAN ANDOLAN. (also suggested by Economic Survey's 19 Chapter on Nudge policies).

(3) Separate disease surveillance network in the Health Ministry.

(4) electronic management of supply chain of vaccines (strengthen e-Vin)

(5) Improve medical infrastructure by expediting setting up of Health & Wellness Centers.

Cue can be taken from Haryana's Indira Bal Swasthya Yojana which provides immunization at schools, anganwadis etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

As per a NSSO survey less than 5% of Indian youth are formally skilled, whereas in Japan it is as high as 80%.

Importance :- Changing Economic structure :-

(1) Technological disruptions like AI and Machine Learning has produced the need for HYPER-SPECIALISATION and NICHE SKILLS.

(2) Less than 20% engineers can be placed on job without skilling (NR Murthy) and lack of Academic-Industry connect.

(3) H1-B issue and increasing protectionism demands highly skilled people abroad and not people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

with normal skills.

(4) Less HR present in high performance work places.

Changing Demographic Structure :-

(1) With a bulge in working age population, it is important for upskilling people to prevent underemployment.

(2) Provide shift from Agriculture sector.

(3) Likely increase in urbanisation has increased demand for skilled population.

Skill India Mission was launched in 2015 to upskill 40 million youth. It's sub-components were the PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana and DD Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.

Performance :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There has been significant improvement in the Quantity of people skilled. However there are problems :-

(1) Lack of placement for skilled people.

(2) Lack of importance given to vocational education, as Society continues to look down upon manual work.

(3) Regional and gender disparities

(4) Lack of integration with Industrial requirements.

Way Forward :-

(1) Implement Shanda PRASAD committee recommendations of strengthening SECTOR SKILL COUNCILS and closing Redundant Councils.

(2) Convergence between PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana and MUDRA to provide loans for entrepreneurship to skilled youth.

(3) Innovative financing such as SKILL VOUCHERS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, a dedicated division for Indo-Pacific was created in the MEA, displaying the importance of the region to India.

Economic Reasons. → for synergistic and dedicated planning for India's involvement in the region.

(1) more than 90% of oil trade of India passes through the Indo-Paific

(2) potential for trade between India and other countries of the region. ex- Australia, Indonesia etc.

(3) gaining membership of the APEC

Strategic Reasons

(1) unified planning for the region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

that is gaining prominence.

(2) counter to China which has engaged in Cheque book diplomacy in the region.

(3) to act as Net Security provider in the region.

(4) coordinated with USA's Indo-Pacific Command and other groupings of the region such as QUAD.

Other Reasons

(1) coordinate HADR (Humanitarian response and disaster relief) activities in the region.

(2) Coordination for Climate change as this region is likely to be most affected.

CHALLENGES

(1) Uncertainty and divergences in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

US Foreign policy. ex - Renewed US-Pakistan relationship.

(2) Assertiveness of China in the region is increasing. ex - posturing in the South China Sea and STRING of pearls.

(3) Increasing traditional security threats such as Nuclearisation of North Korea, and non-traditional threats such as maritime security - piracy and smuggling.

(4) India is not a member of APEC.

(5) Climate change likely to increase tensions.

Way Forward

(1) Modernization of Indian NAVY. INS Arihant is a step in the right direction.

(2) Strengthening the QUAD, and 2+2 Ministerial dialogue between US & Japan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO is a Eurasian economic, military and cultural grouping to provide an alternative to Western dominated NATO.

However, it's effective peformance is mired by :-

BILATERAL differences :-

Between India - Pakistan over Pakistan's alleged involvedment in terrorism.

India - China - trade issues, border issues, water issues pertaining to Brahmaputra.

India - Russia → with regard to India diversifying it's defence imports.

There is also differences with regard to STRATEGIC BALANCING

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

being done by India with membership of QUAD and closer relations with USA. Both Russia and China have strategic differences with the US.

GEOPOLITICAL Calculations

(1) China's (1) CPEC passing through PoK - a threat to our sovereignty.

(2) Chinese String of pearls under which it has invested in Hambantota, Chittagong ports etc for encircling India.

(2) Differences between India - other countries with regard to DEFINITION of terrorism.

(3) Differences with regard to stability and security of Afghanistan. While India is not in favor of talking with Taliban, others are less hesitant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role SCO can play :-

Economics → (1) tap into resource rich region. ex - Kazakhstan has one of World's largest uranium reserve.

(2) as gateway to Europe

(3) Investment potential in rapidly growing countries in Central Asia.

STRATEGIC → (1) counter terrorism using the RATS architecture.

(2) advancing India's interests in a platform where both China and Pakistan are present.

(3) Stability and security of Afghanistan can be an agenda of discussion as most important players are therein grouping.

The SCO relationship can be better leveraged if India uses it's SOFT power in the region; dance, music, yoga etc

RS

926

VISION IAS
R N 07 SEP 2019 NO. 03
RECEIVED

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	PRIYANK KISHORE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	95820
Center		Date	6/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit rating agencies are institutions that evaluate liquidity and solvency risks of securities issued and Commercial bodies.

ex - CRISIL, CARE.

SIGNIFICANCE

(1) helps in pricing of securities. A AAA rating lowers interest rates on securities and vice versa.

(2) information tool for investors.

(3) ensures fiscal and expenditure discipline of borrowers.

(4) helps in guaging economic resilience of a nation.

(5) inflow of FDI/FII

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES :-

(1) Credit shopping — conflict of interest because issuer of securities pays for services.

(2) lack of competition in market → domination of few agencies like S&P and Moody's

(3) lack of timely information on likely default → ex in case of IL&FS crisis, downgrade of securities happened very late.

(4) poor disclosure standards.

(5) Western domination → alleged that India's sovereign rating is not being upgraded despite compelling evidence by S&P and Moody's.

Recently, SEBI has improved disclosure requirements of CRAs. This is a much needed reform.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Special Economic Zones are delineated land parcels, considered foreign territory for taxation purposes. These objectives are to increase employment, exports and investments.

ISSUES in SEZs :-

Baba Kalyani Report has pointed out :-

(1) Unutilized lands by SEZs

(2) Lack of investments in SEZs.

(3) Multiple forms and structures of SEZs such as Industrial corridors, duty free zones etc, reduce unified policy approach.

(4) Lack of hinterland CONNECTIVITY

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Uncompetitive exports due to competition with countries with which India has FTAs.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

(1) Redefining SEZs as Employment and Investment Zones.

(2) Amendment in Tax structures. Minimum alternate tax that has been reintroduced needs to be rationalized.

(3) Infrastructure status and PSL lending to assets created under SEZs.

(4) Promote hinterland connectivity by promoting RAIL-ROAD linkages, expediting Dedicated Freight corridors etc

Kelkar's committee report on PPP which provides for institutional Committe on PPP will also be useful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Start ups are disruptional, commercial entities, that are less than 7 years old and seeks to commercialize innovative solutions to problems.

Opportunities for startups :-

(1) Favorable government policies such as MUDRA, Startup policy and Stand up India schemes.

(2) Reduced costs of digital transactions

(3) Economic growth potential of India is higher than the World, favoring exports.

(4) Software expertise of India

(5) Indian city Bangalore has

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

been called SILICON VALLEY of the East.

(5) Favorable Alumni and Diaspora networks improving Funding for startups.

(6) Rise in Gig economy.

Challenges :-

(1) Policy uncertainty ex - Angel Tax issue and lack of clarity on definition of startups. (ECONOMIC SURVEY 19 has also said that policy uncertainty has reduced scope for startups)

(2) Slowing economic growth.

(3) NPA ridden banks and NBFCs has reduced funding.

(4) Inflexible labor laws preventing hire & fire.

(5) Technological constraints such as Net Neutrality.

(6) competition from foreign giant startups. ex Uber

NR Murthy committee recommendations for long term risk finance needs implementation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Circular economy is an environment friendly way of production and consumption, characterized by 5Rs. Reduce, Recycle, reuse, ~~refuelic~~ refurbish and

PRINCIPLES :-

(1) minimizing resource use.
(2) lowering consumerism
(3) reducing demand for inputs.
(4) Extended Producer Responsibility
(5) products with greater life cycles.
(6) design of products should be conducive to recycling.

Relevance for India :-

ECONOMIC :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) reduces need for imports of raw materials. ex - reusing batteries can reduce lithium imports.

(2) economical inputs.

(3) can increase GDP of country by increasing EMPLOYMENT in green technologies.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

(1) reduce conflict over resource extraction. ex - POCSO - Niyamgiri hills like disputes.

(2) reduces displacement of people

ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS :-

(1) reduce global warming and pollution.

Way Forward :-

(1) Popularising the concept both for producers and consumers.

(2) Increased support to PRODUCER-RESPONSIBILITY organisations.

(3) Academia should promote causes on the concept.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

PM Jan Dhan Yojana is a scheme for financial inclusion which is done by opening no-frills bank accounts and sale of low cost financial products to the poor.

Performance

(1) has been very good as in 2017 more than 80% population had access to bank accounts, as against 40% 5 years back.

(2) As per RBI, percentage of zero-balance accounts has reduced.

(3) gender inclusion as a lot of bank accounts were opened for women.

(4) ~~Overall~~ Overdraft facility of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

₹ 10,000 has reduced financial ~~dis~~ distress.

(5) Aadhar enabled payment services (AEPS) has facilitated DBT, reducing corruption and leakages.

(6) Link with insurance schemes such as PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana.

PROBLEMS

(1) Illegal use of bank accounts during demonetisation.

(2) Lack of financial awareness.

(3) Continued reliance on informal money lenders.

(4) Insurance penetration remains low at 3.49% (2017).

Strengthening Banking correspondents and Panchayat Banks of Thailand needs to be emulated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

As per a Recent report by CPCB more than 351 river stretches in the country are highly polluted.

Impact on surrounding ecosystem :-

(1) Death of fishes and acquatic ~~plants~~ plants due to DEAD ZONES

(2) increased temperatures of rivers causes algal blooms

(3) spread of vector borne diseases such as malaria and dengue.

(4) leaching of groundwater, makes them unfit for consumption

(5) increase soil salinity lowers agriculture productivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Despite various initiatives such as National Wetlands Conservation programme and Namami Ganga, there has been little improvement because :-

(1) lack of adequate monitoring stations.

(2) improper Solid Waste management.

(3) Industries continue to pollute and get away with fines.

(4) Lack of awareness of ordinary citizens who continue bathing, other forms of use.

(5) Cultural reasons like immersion of idols is difficult to control.

(6) Ecological flow of rivers is not maintained due to dam construction.

Recent step of Government to make water conservation a Jan Andolan is a step in the right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Dept. of Biotechnology is one of the constituents of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

MANAV PROJECT :-

It seeks to create maps of the entire cellular and molecular structure of human body. Various organs, tissues, cells etc will be mapped and visual representations created.

SIGNIFICANCE :-

(1) Human body has hardly been studied at such ANATOMICAL detail before.

(2) will improve understanding of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

human body and also teaching of medical science in colleges.

(3) targeted and precision in drug delivery.

(4) understanding of underlying causes of diseases.

(5) novel drugs and treatments can be formulated.

Alongside, such initiatives there is an urgent need to :-

(1) strengthen IPR regime

(2) increase funding on R&D from present 0.7% of GDP for strengthening scientific architecture of the country.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Super conductors are disruptive technologies with following properties:-

(1) 0 resistance

(2) perfect conductivity

(3) use of optics

(4) light weight.

(5) achieved at low temperatures.

Applications:-

Electricity → (1) to build cables that reduce Transmission losses.

(2) to build optical fibres.

CONNECTIVITY → (1) use in 5G to reduce latency and increase data speed.

INDUSTRIES → (1) use in emerging

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

technologies such as 3D printing.

DEFENCE → (1) for new weapons technology.

Constraints :-

(1) Expensive to build.

(2) Lack of technological prowess.

(3) temperatures required to achieve superconductivity difficult to obtain.

(4) less R&D expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

Drug trafficking is a major problem in India with more than 4 crore youth dependent on some or other form of drugs with problems more acute in states like Punjab.

Reasons of becoming major destination :-

(1) Porous borders in the North East and Free movement regime with Myanmar, causes influx from the Golden Triangle (SE Asia).

(2) Refugees from Afghanistan and terrorists from Pakistan are used for smuggling drugs from the Golden crescent.

(3) Demand in India has increased.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Lack of coordination between customs agencies, intelligence agencies and police.
(5) Maritime connectivity has increased delivery by means of COASTAL channels.

TRANSIT HUB

(1) Weak port and coastal security in India.
(2) Demand in other countries.
(3) Piracy in Strait of Hormuz facilitates drug movement.

EFFECT ON INTERNAL SECURITY -

(1) proceeds from drug trade are used by naxals and terrorist organisations for acquiring weapons.
(2) border security becomes problematic as resources are diverted to prevent smuggling.
(3) youth on drugs are used for crime. (ex - children in Delhi dependent on heroin).

We need to move from OPIUM - HOPIUM and for this CIBMS for strengthening border security was much needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

Border Management is an integrated effort to utilize policies and structures for border security as well as development of border population.

For this end, the Border Area development program was started:-

(1) increases funding to border states for projects such as education and health

(2) faster clearences of projects on the border.

(3) projects closer to the border are prioritized over those farther away.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) strengthening livelihood opportunities for border populace.

(5) construction of safe houses and bunkers on border areas.

(6) upgrading border security infrastructure.

The BADP seeks to incorporate both DEVELOPMENT and SECURITY approaches to Border management. However, certain weaknesses remain :-

(1) More focus on Northern borders than in North East.

(2) Development has not materialized in these areas.

(3) Shelling continues to damage houses and agriculture.

Way forward :-

→ Implementing Madhukar Gupta committee recommendations to involve local police in border management.

→ Community policing on border areas (NITI Aayog 15 years plan)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Fixed term employment is a CONTRACTUAL form of employment in which, employee is hired for a PRE SPECIFIED fixed period and given all benefits of regular employees such as SOCIAL security.

Advantages in Ease of doing Business

(1) provides flexibility to employer to hire as per NEEDS of BUSINESS CYCLE.

(2) prevents compliance hassles from multiple and archaic labor laws.

(3) will enable us to compete with countries like China.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

LABOR WELFARE :-

(1) labor is entitled to all regular benefits such as insurance and PF, unlike casual workers.

(2) promotes labor mobility as labor can make job transitions as per existing demands.

JOB CREATION :-

(1) will be improved as employer will not be reluctant in hiring due to labor laws that prevent retrenchment.

(2) will reduce Labor redundancy and ASSOCIATED costs.

(3) in sync with the growing GIG ECONOMY.

(4) will reduce DWARF firms or firms which ~~wd~~ remain small due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

policy inducements. (ECONOMIC SURVEY 19)

However, fixed term employment also has certain disadvantages:-

(1) perpetuates CASUALISATION as employer has no incentive to regularize employment.

(2) is just institutionalizing HIRE and fire policy

(3) Resentment of TRADE UNIONS

(4) Employee will have no incentive to invest in upskilling due to rapid obsolescence in skills.

Alongside, Fixed term employment there is need for other labor reforms before consolidating laws into codes. The National Vocational Education Qualification framework needs further strengthening.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Livestock sector is an allied activity to agriculture. It's contribution to agriculture GDP, however has not realized it's potential.

AUGMENTING INCOME :-

(1) Resources like milk, leather etc provide higher income.

(2) Provides inputs essential for farming such as manure.

(3) essential component of Zero Budget Natural Farming ex- (jeeva mutha or cow urine)

ESCAPING POVERTY

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) increase resilience to natural calamities such as floods and droughts due to diversified income sources.

(2) Loans against CATTLE has been instituted by many SHGs and Cooperatives.

STEPS for growth of live-stock sector.

(1) Implementing MS Swaminathan Commission's recommendations of:-

(1) unified insurance products ~~such~~ for farmers and livestock.

(2) augmenting bioresources of farmers by strengthening livestock.

(2) R&D on improving traditional

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian breeds such as Gir and Malwal. For this expenditure on agri GDP needs to increase from present 1% of GDP.

(3) Feedstock revolution for augmenting livestock produce.

(4) Use of ICT for improving access to latest information on livestock diseases, preventing outbreaks etc.

ex - Kisan Network app.

(5) Instituting tele medicine programs for livestock.

(6) WHO's One Health approach to minimize anti drug resistance in crops - humans - livestock.

This will go a long way in doubling farmer's income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

Capital and Current accounts are 2 important components of the Balance of payment of a country.

Current a/c	Capital account
(1) deals with transactions such as exports and imports, remittances etc.	(1) deals in FDI/FII, external borrowings etc.
(2) full convertibility on current account is allowed	(2) full capital a/c convertibility is not allowed.

Need for Convertibility on Capital Account

(1) FDI/FPI likely to increase.

(2) will increase technology transfer to India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) will increase Foreign exchange reserves from $ 429 billion currently.

(4) will reduce the need for private investment from domestic sources, which leads to CROWDING OUT.

(5) will increase Gross capital formation from the current 35% to higher levels, needed for transitioning to 5 $ trillion economy.

However, there is compelling evidence to not usher in full Capital Account convertibility as the experience of the EAST ASIAN TIGERS shows!-

(1) Will increase VOLATILITY in exchange rates, due to frequent influx and outflux of capital.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) can weaken Indian rupee, undermining exports.
(3) adverse effect on MSMEs, due to higher presence of MNCs in India.
(4) fear of CAPITAL FLIGHT.
(5) increased volatility in stock markets.
(6) can lead to GLOBALISATION of RECESSION. India safeguarded itself from 2008 recession because it did not allow full convertibility.

Experts like Vijay Kelkar have opined against such Convertibility

Way Forward :-

(1) Increase investments by policy certainty (ECONOMIC SURVEY 19)
(2) Higher FDI limits in individual sectors and easing FDI norms.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agriculture extension refers to the systematic techniques of utilising Knowledge and R&D to improve agriculture education and productivity.

Challenges to Agriculture Extension:-

(1) Funding woes for agriculture extension - Less than 1% of agri GDP is used on R&D.

(2) Lack of trained professionals due to sub par performance of agriculture Universities.

(3) ICAR is understaffed.

(4) Lack of infastructure available with Krishi Vigyan Kendras to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

undertake agriculture extension.

(5) Reluctance of farmers to participate in agriculture extension thinking of it as time and energy waste.

(6) Illiteracy prevalent in rural areas.

IMPROVEMENT by means of ICT:-

(1) Affordability improved - Use of ICT promotes mass dispersal of knowledge, lowering per capita costs. ex - Kisan Call centers and Krishi channels on Doordarshan.

(2) Can increase Reach of agriculture extension. ex - Scientists from ISRAEL are teaching farmers, water conservation techniques using ICT.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Decentralisation of Knowledge - Agri extension service is being disseminated using apps like JIO Agriadvisory and also KISAN NETWORK app.

(4) Improved quality → as experts seated in metros can widely dispense knowledge.

(5) Agriculture supply chain can be streamlined using blockchains and other initiatives such as eVin and e-upajan.

Way forward:-

(1) Increasing funding for R&D in agriculture.

(2) Digital connectivity in rural areas needs upgradation.

(3) Telemedicine clinics can be opened for cattle and livestock.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST is an indirect, destination based tax levied at point of consumption.

OBJECTIVES :-

(1) One nation - one tax

(2) To reduce compliance procedures under multiple tax laws.

(3) to reduce cascading effect of tax by means of Input tax credit.

(4) to reduce rate arbitrage by means of multiple tax rates.

(5) Use data from GST to increase direct tax compliance (Tax filings indeed have increased by 85%)

(6) Improve compliance by it's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

inherent SELF POLICING mechanism.

However, the objectives not withstanding, GST is not on the path of achieving it's objectives at this moment.

(1) World Bank has said that Indian GST is flawed due to:-

→ one of the highest rates in the world.

→ multiple TAX RATES, EXEMPTIONS, CESSES etc make it the most complicated.

(2) Recently, CAG report has come up with following findings:-

→ GST was implemented in haste.

→ Invoice matching mechanism has not worked well leading to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

frauds.

Other Problems :-

(1) Small traders inconvenienced by 'KAGAZ KARWA'

(2) Undercollections in GST.

(3) No significant improvement in Tax - GDP ratio which has hovered in the range of 15-17%.

(4) Petroleum out of it's ambit

(5) Recently, GDP growth rate in last quarter hit lowest of 5%.

Way Forward :-

(1) Increasing coverage of COMPOSITION SCHEME further.

(2) Bringing petroleum in it's ambit.

(3) E-way bill system needs strengthening as well as increased awareness.

(4) Moving towards uniform, revenue neutral GST rate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon Capture and storage is one of the techniques used in Carbon sequestration. Under it, carbon being released by factories, vehicles etc is captured using technology and transported to inaccessible areas like underground coal seams.

It has a lot of benefits:-

(1) Reduces global warming potential of carbon.

(2) helps in EXTRACTING coal from unrecoverable seams.

(3) Reduces Ocean FERTILISATION and OCEAN ALKANIZATION.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Stored carbon can be USED as fuel, reducing dependence on fossil fuels. (helping us realize our INDCs)

(5) Soil carbon storage can improve SOIL PRODUCTIVITY.

Challenges :-

(1) Expensive technology UNAFFORDABLE for India at present

(2) Lack of TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER by developed countries which possess this technology.

(3) Deadlock in Climate Change talks under the aegis of UNFCCC (USA's withdrawal from Paris agreement).

(4) Lack of research on potential

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

adverse impacts on biodiversity and climate.

(5) Inadequate human resource potential and infrastructure for harnessing it's potential.

(6) India's per-capita energy consumption is already very low.

Way forward :-

(1) International collaborations needs to be harnessed. ex - Horizon2020 with Europe for further research in the field.

(2) Increase R&D spending as a % of GDP from the present 0.7% of GDP.

(3) UNFCCC approach to climate change, under which discussions on Climate change should not be limited to UNFCCC

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

As per UNISDR, Disaster Management is the guidelines and systematic operational procedures to minimize negative consequences of disasters. It involves coordination between various stakeholders such as GOVERNMENT, civil society, citizens and disaster response teams.

Gender Specific Challenges :-

Due to PHYSIOLOGICAL differences of women :-

(1) Sanitain facilities for women.

(2) Injury to sensitive reproductive organs of women.

(3) Access to sanitary napkins and other tools for menstruating

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

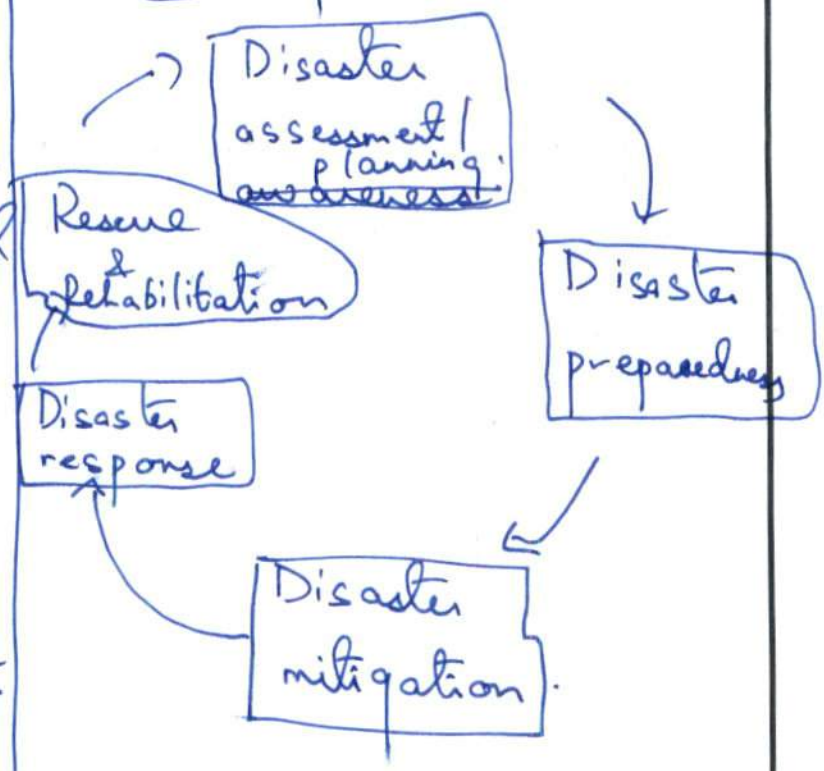
women.

(4) Special attention to needs of pregnant and lactating women.

(5) Non involvement of women's suggestions in disaster management process.

Women's involvement is required at all stages in Disaster mgt. cycle.

DM Cycle :-



(1) Awareness

→ Special attention towards pregnant and lactating women. There should be uniform guidelines for them.

(2) Training women functionaries towards special needs of women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Disaster preparedness

(1) Stock iron-folic tablets ~~an~~ for anaemic women.

(2) Stock sanitary napkins in advance.

(3) Involve women led SHGs / CBOs in disaster planning.

Mitigation

(1) Pregnant and vulnerable women like children and elderly can be taken to safehouses first.

Response / Rehab and rescue

(1) Special sanitation facility for women at relief camps.

(2) Counseling for women in distress.

The Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction advocates women involvement in Disaster Management. It should be further strengthened.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India's spending on R&D has stagnated at 0.7% of GDP over the last decade. Women's participation is said to be less than 15% in STEM.

However, there have been Individual achievements :-

(1) Mangalyaan mission had dominance of women scientists.

(2) Ms Swaminathan has been designated head of WHO.

(3) Shakuntala Devi, was termed the Wizard of Mathematics.

(4) Kiran M Shaw led a bio-tech revolution.

However, these are exceptions and the overall picture has been

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

gloomy with women scientists losing out to their male counterparts.

Reasons :-

(1) Social reasons → patriarchial mindset has hindered their upward and lateral mobility.

(2) double burden of labor.

(3) traditional social roles as mothers and care givers.

ECONOMIC REASONS :-

(1) lack of credit availability for taking loans for higher education.

(2) lack of awareness and digital tools for exploring science options.

(3) discontinuity in research post maternity leave.

Steps taken by Government :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) KIRAN for promoting women scientists.

(2) Coaching for Class 12 girls of Kendriya Vidyalaya to get into premiere engineering institutes.

(3) India US STEM fellowship for helping women gain exposure abroad.

(4) Other schemes like AWSAR, VATRA etc have also promoted Women scientists.

Way Forward :-

(1) Setting up Entrepreneurship and R&D test beds exclusively for women.

(2) Increased access to FUNDING for women scientists.

(3) Promoting role models such as Kalpana Chawla and Sunita Williams.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

NIA is the premiere investigation agency of the Central Government set up in the aftermath of 26/11 attacks. It can take suomoto cognisance of terrorist attacks.

UAPA prevents unlawful activities that are a threat to integrity & sovereignty of India.

AMENDMENTS

NIA ACT	UAPA Act
(1) NIA act can now take cognisance of related offences like fake currency, money laundering etc.	(1) Central government can designate individual as terrorist
(2) given extra-territorial jurisdiction.	(2) strengthened this act by widening offences.
(3) officers of rank of Inspector and above given	

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NIA act

powers to investigate.

(4) for seizure of property, permission of DG of NIA sufficient as against previous requirement of State DG.

SIGNIFICANCE IN COUNTERING TERRORISM

(1) Acts have been strengthened to take cognisance of related crimes such as counterfeit currency. This can break cartel between terrorism and organized crime.

(2) Extra territorial jurisdiction of NIA can come handy in investigation of cases, given GLOBALISATION of terrorism. ex - FBI could prosecute David Headley because of this power.

(3) Designation of Individuals as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

terrorists can cause DETERRENCE.
It would have reduced time taken for designating Masoor Azhar as terrorist.

(4) Will reduce man power shortages in NIA by allowing inspectors to investigate.

Challenges in amendments :-

(1) Possibility of misuse as in Hanefa vs State of Kerala, Supreme Court said that merely membership of proscribed organisation does not mean that individual is terrorist.

(2) Draconian provisions.

An integrated approach to terrorism is the need of the hour. An Internal Security doctrine needs to be laid down expeditiously.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security architecture refers to the policies, procedures and institutions for safeguarding economic, and territorial sovereignty of a nation.

PRESENT THREATS :-

(1) Internal security → (1) Naxal violence continues in 90 districts as per MHA.

(2) Increased polarisation in society leading to mob violence.

(3) Smuggling of drugs, counterfeit currency and weapons from porous borders of the North East.

(4) Seccissionist violence in North East and Kashmir fuelled by external

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

state elements.

External security :-

(1) Terrorist infiltration fuelled by deep state of Pakistan.

(2) increasing military assertiveness of China (CPEC, string of pearls). It is also undergoing modernisation of PLA.

(3) Khalistan referendum and risks of radicalisation using the Kartarpur corridor.

EVOLVING THREATS :-

(1) Cyber security (Cyber warfare → Recently, Wannacry, Petya and DDOS affected India's internal security.

(2) Weaponisation of space by USA launching a space command.

(3) ~~Ter~~ Regime change in Afghanistan with Taliban's take over.

(4) Lone-wolf attacks on the rise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Steps for Modernisation :-

Institutional changes :-

(1) Instituting Chief of Defence staff for synergistic working of armed forces.

(2) Strategic Policy group for advising the National Security Council.

(3) Restructuring armed forces headquarters by sending young officers on field.

LEGISLATIVE Changes :-

(1) Updating and strengthening of NIA and UAPA acts giving more power to it's officers.

(1) Defence upgradation and modernisation by acquiring S-400 missiles as well as Anti satellite warfare capabilities. (MISSION Shashakt).

Further, revamp can be done by implementing Madhukar Gupta Committee recommendations)